

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1544. 號六十月五年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1868.

日四廿月四年辰戊治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Chart.—B.C., on Pedder's Wharf
ing side.

Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Saigon, Suez, &c. Swatow, &c.	17th, 10 a.m.

Melbourne and Sydney

Melbourne and Sney Early

Taku

Saigon, Nowchwang

Portland, San Francisco

Saigon

Tamsui

San Francisco

Manila

San Francisco Early

Puget Sound Early

Hilo

London

Foochow

San Francisco

Hamburg, Tientsin

New York Early

Tientsin

Swatow, &c.
San Francisco

in Harbour on May 8.

Consignees or Agents.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Blain & Co.
Fraser & Co.
Stewart & Co.
Russell & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—Swatow, Drown & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Tientsin, Thompson &
Co. Shanghai, H. Fogg & Co. Ma-
nila, C. KAUTZ & Co.

Arrivals.

April 15, *Ada*, Brit. ship, 686, Jones,
Newcastle, N.S.W., March 20, 800 tons
Coal and 100 tons General.—Order.
May 16, *Glenroy*, from Whampoa.
May 16, *Alma*, from Canton.

Departures.

May 16, *Lizzie Allen*, for N'po and S'hai.
May 16, *Wemyss Castle*, for Foochow.
May 16, *Nellie*, for Swatow.

Clearances.

Enroute, for Taku.
Just, for Swatow.
Glenroy, for Whampoa.
Yesso, for Swatow.
Glenroy, for Swatow.

Shipping Reports.

The British ship *Ada*, from Newcastle
N.S.W., reports fine weather and light
winds and calms nearly all the passage out;
crossed the Line on 16th April, in long 159
E.; in China sea, fine weather and light
wind till arrival in port, on 15th May; 59
days out.

Under Despatch.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta,
Per *Arratoon* Agent, on Thursday next, the
21st instant, at 4 p.m.
For Shanghai, Per *Ada*, on Monday
next, the 18th instant, at Noon.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Per
Ada, on Sunday next, the 17th instant,
at 10 a.m.
For Manila, Per *San Lorenzo*, on Mon-
day next, the 18th instant.

For further Arrivals, New Adver-
tisements, &c., &c., see 4th page.

New Advertisements.

THE A 1 BRITISH SHIP "EVEREST,"
FOR FOOCHOW.
Will leave on Tuesday, the 19th
instant.

For Freight at low rates, ap-
ply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868. 19my

FOR AMOY.
The First Class North German
Barque
"TEKLI"
Kre, Master, will be despatched
on the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. POSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

FOR LONDON.
The Ocean Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
"AGAMENNON"
or
"ACHILLES"
of 1,550 Tons Register, will load New Teas
at Foochow and be despatched shortly after
the Clippers. The steamer will call here
for one day only.

Applications for space from this to be
made immediately, and Shipping Orders will
be granted to applicants, should there
be room on arrival in the order of their ap-
plication, and according to the nature of
their Cargo.

Rate of Freight, £6.6 per ton of 40 cubic
feet.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

SCHMIDT & VOLKMAN ESTATE.
A SECOND and final Dividend of 2½ per
cent. having become available, Creditors
of the above Estate, whose claims have
been acknowledged by the Trustees are
requested to apply for payment of the
said Dividend on their respective Claims at
the Office of Messrs WM. PUSZAU & Co.,
where also a final statement of accounts
will be open for inspection until the 30th
of June, A.C.

AD. JOOST.
O. C. BEHN.
for the Trustees.
Hongkong, May 11, 1868. 30juns

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take
PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other
PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 11, 1868. 1f

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Cur-
rant, Cherry and various other
SYRUPS made from real Fruit and bottled
in the south of France, can be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

New Advertisements.

TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS.

JUST landed, ex "REIVER," from Cal-
cutta, some very fine GUAVA JELLY
in Jars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Hongkong,
May 7, 1868.

MR GLASSE begs to inform his Patrons
and the Public that he has just
ERECTED a new American SODA WATER
FOUNTAIN in anticipation of the hot
Season just at hand. TONIC DRINKS
and beverages ICE COLD and flavoured
with all the various Fruit Syrups of the
purest kind can at any moment be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

PRIORLY HEAT.

THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous LOTION
for Priory Heat and Mosquito Bites,
is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief.
Price, \$1 per bottle. To be had only at
the LUXURIOUS DISPENSARY, 23, Wel-
lington Street, nearly opposite the R. C.
Cathedral.
Hongkong, April 4, 1868.

EASTLACK & WINN,

Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

D. WINN desires to say to his Patients
that he has RETURNED from Shang-
hai.
Office hours from 10 A.M., to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF
\$1,000 EACH.
\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and
\$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Reso-
lutions passed at a Meeting of the
Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insur-
ance Company held on the 8th instant, ap-
plications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire
Insurance Company, Limited, will be re-
ceived by the General Manager, the form
of application to be as follows:—
To the General Manager and Consulting
Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insur-
ance Company, Limited,
GENTLEMEN,—
I request you to allot me Shares of
One Thousand Dollars each in the above
named Company, and I agree to accept such
Shares, or any less number which may be
allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One
Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment,
and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars
per Share, six months after allotment, and I
further undertake to subscribe to the Debt
of Settlement when called on to do so.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
No. 1.
That the General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee are hereby authorized to
adopt measures for the reconstruction of
the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insur-
ance Company, Limited, on the basis propo-
sed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April
presented to this Meeting.
No. 2.
That the General Managers and Consult-
ing Committee are hereby requested to re-
ceive applications for Shares in the Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
and on the receipt of such applications to
the extent of One Thousand Shares to call
an Extraordinary General Meeting of the
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the
purpose of authorizing its dissolution and
the transfer of its assets and liabilities to
the new Company.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares
may be had at the Office of the Company,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL."
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-
perior Hotel Accommodation will find it
at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.
Dinner, 1 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.
Refreshments provided at all hours.
Regular Daily Mess at \$20 per month.
The undermentioned Papers are filed:—
China Mail, *Daily Press*, *China Express*,
Illustrated London News, *Punch*, *Engineer*,
Scientific American, *China Pictorial*.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.
Dinner, 1 to 2 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.
N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on
Saturdays, the 7th instant.
CHAS. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
THE above Hotel is now open, where
Families and Gentlemen can find su-
perior accommodation.
Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.
Dinner, 1 to 2 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.
N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on
Saturdays, the 7th instant.
CHAS. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the
attention of Ship Owners, Consignees
and Masters of Vessels to their establish-
ments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which
offer every facility for the docking and re-
pairs of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks at Whampoa are in good
working order and are pumped out by
Steam, and the workshops comprise the
different departments of Shipwright, Black-
smith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works.
Materials supplied of the best kind and on
the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a
pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of
which masts and boilers can be taken out
of Vessels.
Their Hongkong establishment (lately
known as Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.'s
Wancho Shipyards) comprises also the dif-
ferent departments of Shipwright, Black-
smith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works
and possesses a pair of lifting shears.
Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most ad-
vantageously situated, solidly built, and of
full dimensions to admit the docking of any
Vessel coming to this harbour, will be com-
pleted in a very short time.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN"
is always in readiness to tow Vessels to
Docks free of charge, and to sea, or new
berth, at reduced rates.
All works carried on under the superin-
tendence of experienced European foremen.
For particulars, apply to
A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works
At the Office of the Company.

A.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels
having cause to complain of the works done
at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please ad-
dress their complaints to the Office of the Com-
pany, which will receive the immediate atten-
tion of the Directors.
Hongkong, April 28, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
de Europe.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

C. L. VOLKMAN,
Private Boarding Establishment.
25, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the interest of the WANCHAI STEAM
BAGGAGE "BOAT" to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Bye MEAL, HYMN,
CORN STARCH, RIGARB, SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the superintendence
of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co. will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE,
A WEEKLY MISCELLANEOUS ILLUSTRATED WITH
PHOTOGRAPHS, CONDUCTED BY
G. LANGDON DAVIES.
No. 6, May 2nd, 1868.
Contents.
ROUND HONGKONG IN THE D-ISTY (illus-
trated).
MANIFESTATIONS LETTER WRITTEN BY
MR. HOME FOR THE INQUIRY AT
ROME.
A FRIEND OF BEN BROTHER, A NOVELLETTE,
Chap. V.
SUNSHINE POETRY.
THE STREET LETTER-WRITER (illustrated).
A TRIP TO JAPAN.
PASSING EVENTS.
Illustrations.
THE COURSE OF "THE D-ISTY" OFF KOW-
LOON IN THE EARLY MORNING.
THE STREET LETTER-WRITER.
Subscription, \$7.50 per quarter, payable
in advance.
Hongkong, Norelma & Sons; Shanghai,
A.H. de Carvalho; London, W. Allen &
Co.; Paris, C. Bonnaud.
Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

AQUATIC SPORTS.
THE Harbour RACE postponed from the
Meeting held in November last, will
take place SATURDAY, May 30th.
Particulars can be obtained from the Un-
dersigned.
HOWARD HODGES,
Hon. Sec. H. S. B.
Hongkong, May 6, 1868. 30my

NOTICE.
A RESPECTABLE Man in a good po-
sition, residing in this Colony, aged 60
years, is desirous of obtaining a MATRI-
MONIAL PARTNER. Address "Union,"
care of Office of this Paper. The strictest
confidentiality may be relied upon.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
A Few Copies of STANFORDS LIBRA-
RY MAP OF ASIA, varnished and
mounted on rollers. Price \$15.
Apply to J. C., care of China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 19my

FOR SALE.
By Late Arrivals.
Per WEMYSS CASTLE and BLACK
PRINCE.
BASS & Co.'s Pale ALE in quarts.
Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.
Ravall & Co.'s BRANDY, Martell's
Extra.
A few cases of really superior Dinner
SHERRY.
CHAMPAGNE, Ay Mousseux, B. E.
Parrier.
Breakfast and Dinner OLIVET.
SYRUPS, Strawberry, Raspberry, Rose,
Lemon, Cherry, Currant, Orgeat, Prima
Gruyere CHEESE, MACARONI and
VERMICELLI, FRUITS in Jars.
ACIDE TARTARIQUE.
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1868. 9jun

FOR SALE.
An Invoice of Hubbuck's Patent Ground
White LEAD and White Zinc PAINT,
also Turpentine and Pale Boiled Linseed
OIL.
And a small Invoice of Patent Safety
MATCHES.
Apply to
BLUM BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1868. 16my

FOR SALE.
THE half-decked Schooner-rigged Yacht
"ZEPHYR."
Apply to "J. M.," China Mail Office.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868. 19my

FOR SALE.
Ex S.S. "Arratoon Apor," from Calcutta.
PITH HATS.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 19my

Amusements.
73rd. Recr.
BAND AMATEUR SOCIETY.
The kind permission of Lieut. Colonel
G. J. BURNE
The Members of the above will perform on
Tuesday and Wednesday,
The 19th and 20th May,
AT THE
GARRISON THEATRE,
North Barracks,
The new Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled
ILL-TREATED ILL-TROVATORE,
OR
THE MOTHER, THE MAIDEN AND
THE MUSICIANER.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce
A KISS IN THE DARK.
ORCHESTRA
By the remainder of the Band.
ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats, \$2.00.
Front Seats, 1.00.
Back Seats, 0.20.
Doors open at 8.30. Performance to
commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
Corp. E. WALSH,
Manager.
VIVAT REGINA.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868. 21my

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-
RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
INDIA AND CHINA LINES, HONGKONG AGENCY.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES,
Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"
Commandant BOISSEY, will leave
this Port for the above places, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, shortly after
the arrival of the steamer *Dupleix*, from
Shanghai.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. of the 22nd instant, Specie and
Parcels until 5 p.m. of the 22nd instant.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the agency's Office.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Queen's Road.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1868.

STEAM FOR
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accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. of the 22nd instant, Specie and
Parcels until 5 p.m. of the 22nd instant.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the agency's Office.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Queen's Road.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1868.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES,
Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"
Commandant BOISSEY, will leave
this Port for the above places, with Mails,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, shortly after
the arrival of the steamer *Dupleix*, from
Shanghai.

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."



MAIL.

Vol. XXIV. No. 1544. 號六十月五年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1868. 日四廿月四年戌戊治清 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Destination. Intended Despatch.

Saigon, Suez, &c.
Swatow, &c.
17th, 10 a.m.

Melbourne and Sydney

Melbourne and Sney Early

Taku
Saigon
Newchwang

Portland
San Francisco
Saigon

Tamsui

San Francisco

Manila

Puget Sound
Early

Hilo

London

Foochow

San Francisco

Destination. Intended Despatch.

Hamburg
London
Tientsin
New York
Early
Tientsin
Swatow, &c.
San Francisco

in Harbour on May 9.

Consignees or Agents.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Gilman & Co.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Blain & Co.
Frazar & Co.
Steuensen & Co.
Russell & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—P. ALLEN, 11, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
AUSLAND, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—WHITE & BAKER, San Francisco.
CHINA.—SHEPHERD, DUNN & CO., Amoy, Hong Kong, Shanghai, 11, Broad Street, London, E.C. KATH & CO.

Arrivals.

April 15, *Ada*, Brit. ship, 686, Jones, Newcastle, N.S.W., March 26, 800 tons Coal and 100 tons General.—Order.
May 16, *Alcyon*, from Whampoa.
May 16, *Alcyon*, from Canton.

Departures.

May 16, *Lizzie Allen*, for S'po and S'hai.
May 16, *Wingass Castle*, for Foochow.
May 16, *Nellie Abbott*, for Swatow.

Clearances.

Energie, for Taku.
Gazelle, for Whampoa.
Yesso, for Swatow.
Glenro, for Saigon.

Shipping Reports.

The British ship *Ada*, from Newcastle N.S.W., reports fine weather and light winds and calms nearly all the passage out; crossed the Line on 10th April, in long 130 E.; in China sea fine weather and light wind till arrival in port, on 15th May; 59 days out.

Under Despatch.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—*Per Singapore*, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.
For Shanghai.—*Per Aden*, on Monday next, the 18th instant, at Noon.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—*Per Yesso*, on Sunday next, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m.
For Manila.—*Per San Lorenzo*, on Monday next, the 18th instant.

For further Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c., &c., see 4th page.

New Advertisements.

THE BRITISH SHIP "EVEREST," FOR FOOCHOW.
Will leave on Tuesday, the 19th instant.
For Freight at low rates, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

FOR AMOY.
The First Class North German Bark "TEKLI,"
Kron Master, will be despatched on the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

FOR LONDON.
The Ocean Steamship Co's Steamer "AGAMEMNON" or "ACHILLES,"
of 1,550 Tons Register, will load New Tens at Foochow and be despatched shortly after the Clippers.
The steamer will call here for one day only.
Applications for space from this to be made immediately, and Shipping Orders will be granted to applicants, should there be room on arrival in the order of their application, and according to the nature of their cargo.
Rate of Freight, £6.6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

SCHMIDT & VOLKMAN ESTATE.
A SECOND and final Dividend of 2½ per cent. having become available, Creditors of the above Estate, whose claims have been acknowledged by the Trustees are requested to apply for payment of the said Dividend on their respective Claims at the Office of Messrs Wm. PUSTAU & Co., where also a final statement of accounts will be open for inspection until the 30th of June, A.C.

AD. JOOST.
O. C. BEHN.
for the Trustees.
Hongkong, May 11, 1868.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Currant, Cherry and various other SYRUPS made from real Fruit and bottled in the south of France, can be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

New Advertisements.

TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS.

JUST landed, ex "REITER," from Calcutta, some very fine GUAVA JELLY in Jars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 7, 1868.
MR GLASSE begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just RECEIVED a new American SODA WATER FOUNTAIN in anticipation of the hot Season just at hand. TONIC DRINKS and beverages ICE COLD and flavoured with all the various Fruit Syrups of the purest kind can at any moment be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.
HOMPSON'S Non-poisonous LOTION for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price, 3s per bottle. To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wellington Street, nearly opposite the R.C. Cathedral.
Hongkong, April 4, 1868.

EASTLACK & WINN, Surgeon-Dentists, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

DR. WINN desires to say to his Patients that he has RETURNED from Shanghai.
Office hours from 10 A.M., to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.
\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:—
To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
GENTLEMEN,—
I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Debt of Settlement when called on to do so.
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.
No. 1.
That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.
No. 2.
That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL." SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES, Proprietor.
Breakfast, 9 A.M.
Dinner, 1 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.
Refreshments provided at all hours.
Regular Daily Mess at \$30 per month.
The undermentioned Papers are filed:—*China Mail*, *Daily Press*, *China Express*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Engineer*, *Scientific American*, *China Punch*.
Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.
Dinner, 1 to 2 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.
Dinner at 7 P.M.
N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on Saturday, the 7th instant.
CHAS. S. DUGGAN, Manager.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.
Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs Tins, HUNT & Co.'s Warehouse) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker and Machinery works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.
Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.
All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.
For particulars, apply to
D. MITCHELL, Manager of Works, At the Office of the Company.

N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.
Hongkong, April 28, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, next door to the Hotel de Europe.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

C. L. VOLKMAN, Private Boarding Establishment.
29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the Interest of the "WASCHSTRAAT BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEALS, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, RICARDO, SODA, Saleratus and Cream TARTAR.
Flour of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the superintendence of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs Tins, HUNT & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE, A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, CONDUCTED BY C. LANGDON DAVIES.
No. 6, May 2nd, 1868.
Contains:
ROUND HONGKONG IN THE D-KEY (Illustrated).
MANIFESTATIONS: LETTER WRITTEN BY MR. HOMER FOR THE INQUIRY AT ROBIN.
A PRISONER HER BROTHERS, A NOVELLETTE, Chap. V.
SERRAVALLO: POETRY.
THE STREET LETTER-WRITER (Illustrated).
A TRIP TO JAPAN.
PASSING EVENTS.

Illustrations.
"THE 'CUTIE' OF 'THE DAIK' OFF KOWLOON IN THE EARLY MORNING."
THE STREET LETTER-WRITER.
Subscription, \$7.50 per quarter, payable in advance.
Hongkong, Norelha & Sons; Shanghai, A.H. do Carvalho; London, W. Allen & Co.; Paris, C. Borelani.
Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

AQUATIC SPORTS.
THE Harbour RACE postponed from the 10th meeting fixed in November last, will take place SATURDAY, May 30th.
Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
HOWARD HODGES, Hon. Sec. H. S. B.
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
RESPECTABLE Man in a good position, residing in this Colony, aged 30 Years, is desirous of obtaining a MATRIMONIAL PARTNER. Address "Union," care of Office of this Paper. The strictest confidence may be relied upon.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
A Few Copies of STANFORDS LIBRARY MAP OF ASIA, varnished and mounted on rollers. Price \$15.
Apply to J. C. C., care of China Mail Office, Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

FOR SALE.
EX Late Arrivals.
Per NEMYS CASTLE and BLACK PRINCE.
DASS & Co's Pale ALE in quarts.
RAYNAL & Co's BRANDY, Martell's Extra.
A few cases of really superior Dinner SHERRY.
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Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.
73rd REGT.
BAND AMATEUR SOCIETY.

BY the kind permission of Lieut. Colonel G. J. BURNES, The Members of the above will perform on Tuesday and Wednesday, The 19th and 20th May, AT THE GARRISON THEATRE, North Barracks, The new Baroque Entertainment, entitled ILL-TREATED ILL-TROVATORE, or THE MOTHER, THE MAIDEN AND THE MUSICIAN.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce A KISS IN THE DARK.

ORCHESTRA.
By the remainder of the Band.
Admission.
Reserved Seats, \$2.00.
Front Seats, 1.00.
Back Seats, 0.20.
Doors open at 8.30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
Comp. E. WALSH, Manager.

VIVAT REGINA.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

GRASS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman, GEORGE JOHN HILLMAN, Esq., Deputy Chairman, GEO. R. HEARD, Esq., W. H. FOSTER, JR., J. L. MENCKE, Esq., JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq., SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq., A. J. JOSE, Esq., WILLIAM LEMANS, Esq., JAS. F. DUNCANSON, Esq.

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LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation, Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

Steam Tugs.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME," 110 H.P. NOMINAL.
With disengaging Engines.
THIS Powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from Sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, d'Agular Street, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, Secretary.
Hongkong, October 13, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN," 130 H.P. Nominal, will commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to, and from, sea at usual rates.
For further information, apply to Messrs E. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

Shipping.
STEAM TO CANTON.
The Steamship "CALLEDONIA" will run at Night on the Canton River, leaving Hongkong from the Wharf, opposite Messrs BOSMAN & Co's Office, every Sunday, at 7 A.M., Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 5 P.M., and from Canton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. G. STEWART, On Board.

Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The Steamship "YENSO,"
Captain ASHTON, will leave for the above Ports on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The British Steamer "APCAR,"
Captain DE SAINT, will leave for the above ports on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
Despatches will close at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 14, 1868.

FOR NAGASAKI.
The British schooner "BOB TAIL NAG,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The American Ship "WINDWARD,"
Capt. BARRETT, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The A 1 Clipper-bark "SEA RIFLE,"
Captain PRINGLE, will leave for the above port on or before the 25th instant.
For Freight and Passage, apply to REYNOLDS BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 British ship "WILLIAM CHANDLER,"
705 Tons Register, Thos. Master, will load as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, May 11, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship "MIDN

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Jauray & Co's Association Vintners.
CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.
Haut Bages.
I. Esparto Duroc.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in 1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 2028 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

HENDRIE, PIESSE & LUM'S Fine Assortment of PERFORMANCES.
Also,
Dawson & Sons' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by
JULIUS EZZIERE,
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNZ'S Patent Yellow METAL SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz., Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing FELT.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUSAGES in best condition. CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY. Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins. ALMONDS in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS in tins.
Rome FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBERRASTS.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE, in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. Doolittle, is for Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price, \$6.00.
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to 28 oz.
Superior CLARET, St. PIERRE, 1862.
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIERRE & Co., carte blanche.
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz. Bottles.
HAYNAL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Munz & Co.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.
BROADWOODS Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A. A." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.
ENGLISH—London West Hartley.
DAVISON'S West Hartley, Straker, West Hartley.
WELSH—Blangware Marthyn.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SALE.
THE HULK CLESTIAL, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.
For particulars, apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Be late and fresh.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Do. Gruyere Do.
Do. California BUTTER.
100 barrels Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS, at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY, just received ex "Channel Queen."
H. Superior Amontillado SHERRY in 3 doz. cases.
H. Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 3 doz. cases.
H. Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.
H. Quarter-casks (cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS.
Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte OPERAS.
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c. &c. INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.
C. WAGNER,
28, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2au-68

In-urance.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions. Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. LANGE, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs BOYD & Co.
Fuzhou, by Messrs KINNEAR & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE following Resolutions having reference to Insurances in Hongkong, adopted at a Meeting in London of the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Hongkong and by the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, are circulated for general information:

1st.—That in future, the rates for short periods be calculated as follows:
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, The full " "
2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products should be stored by themselves in buildings constructed in conformity with the following regulations:
"The Building to be of Ground Floor only, constructed of Brick or Stone, with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such 'roof to have apertures for the purpose of ventilation, the whole of such building, to be sunk at least two feet below the surface of the road or street, or in the event of the floor not being sunk, then, any openings in the walls of said building to be built up to the height of at least three feet above the level of the road or street, in order to prevent the petroleum, &c. flowing out of the building in case of fire."
3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should be stored in like manner in buildings of substantial structure (without internal wood work) appropriated exclusively to such articles.
4th.—That the rate for the foregoing articles be not less than (2 1/2) two per cent. per annum.
5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in some fitting place either on shore or in the Bay, under proper regulations and at sufficient distance from all other property.
6th.—That a clause be inserted in every policy covering ordinary godowns, declaring that Petroleum and its products, Saltpetre, Nitrates and Gunpowder, are not deposited therein.
7th.—That the foregoing regulations regarding the storage of goods do come into operation on and after the 6th July next.
8th.—That no Insurances on Chinese Houses shall in future be taken at a lower rate than (2 1/2) two and a half per cent. per annum.
Hongkong, April 6, 1868.
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company, and General Managers
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents China Fire Insurance Company, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Phoenix Assurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
R. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Queen Fire Insurance Company, Manchester Fire Insurance Company.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents, Northern Assurance Company.
Wm. POSTAU & Co.,
Agents for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company.
ADAM SCOTT & Co., (in Liquidation),
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.
Per pro the Borneo Company, Limited,
JOHN FRASER,
Agents, Commercial Union Insurance Company. 23my

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, The full Annual Rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/2 per cent.
Three months, 2/3 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full Annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent. per annum.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/2 per cent.
Three months, 2/3 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

Insurances.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

At the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:
Phoenix Assurance Company.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
Universal Marine Insurance Company Limited.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)

£2 per Cent. per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.
The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representation of deceased Assurers.
An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.
By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.
No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.
Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.
Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2. 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe:—

Age.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION	WITH PARTICIPATION
15	23 10 8	24 5 6
20	4 3 8	4 9 4
25	4 8 2	4 14 2
30	4 13 11	4 19 9
35	5 0 0	5 2 2
40	5 6 8	5 14 1
45	5 17 11	6 4 6
50	6 11 7	6 18 3
55	7 11 1	8 0 4
60	8 16 0	9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 8, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Act to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding One Month, 1/2 per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 2/3 " "
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, 3/4 " "
Above Six Months, the full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION

IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.
In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.
The Royal's Annual Rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their Contents, 1 1/2 per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—
On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$50,000; in Macao \$45,000.
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £250,000.
Accumulated Funds exceed £806,000.
HE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

HONGKONG, February 21, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

DIVIDEND OF (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the Net Premium contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

Policy HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fouchow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full Annual Rate.
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING.

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, 1/2 per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

DOCK.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—\$750,000.

Shipping.

FOR VICTORIA & PORT TOWNSEND.
(Pilot Service).
The British Ship
"SARAH MARSH."
Captain Moxon, will have
early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The A. I. British barque
"ATREVIDA."
Captain Bissier, having the
greater portion of her cargo
engaged, will have quick
despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship
"FORMOSA."
will have quick despatch for the above
port.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo for Nagasaki and Yokohama.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship
"ADEN."
will leave for the above places at Noon, on
MONDAY, the 18th instant.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND
YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship
"ELLORA."
will leave for the above places about 24
hours after the arrival of the next English
Mail.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. "ARRATON APCAR" FROM
CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that the same will be landed
and stored in the godowns of the Under-
signed, Cotton and Saltpetre at Wandai,
Opium in Aberdeen Street, and will all be
ready for delivery on and after the 15th
instant. The Cargo is stored at vessel's
expense but at shippers' risk.
All Cargo not taken delivery of before
the 20th inst., will be charged godown
rent for as follows: Opium \$1 per chest per
month, Cotton 10c. per bale per month,
Saltpetre 5c. per plant per month.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents S.S. "Arraton Apcar."
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

"WINDWARD" FROM NEW YORK.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and take immediate deliv-
ery of their Goods.
Those having the option of delivery at
this or Shanghai are requested to state at
once, at which port delivery will be taken.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
1 Basket Featherers.
Ex "Dunlop," 7th January, 1868.
1 Case Paper.
Ex "Imperial," 7th April, 1868.
8 Cases Liquors.
N. C. 1/3.
Do Rostang, 1 Parcel Gold.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr. CHAS. BUNDE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
ROBERT W. PARK in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st March, 1868.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.
Hook, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
BURNETT PALMER in our Firm, ceased
on the 27th of October last, and the busi-
ness hitherto carried on by us at this place
is closed from this date.
E. F. C. MA & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Business will be henceforth carried
on under the same name by the Un-
der-
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYNK has this day been
admitted a partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to
sign our Firm from this date.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD
was admitted a Partner in our Firm
on 1st January, 1868.
J. McDONALD & Co.,
Shippers.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE signature of the Under-
signed, with the Firm of Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.
ceases from this date.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PRELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is autho-
rized to sign our name at Canton from
this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the Business
of my Marine Surveying at this port.
H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Fochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DRING, Esq. at Fochow will be
conducted by the Under-
J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Fochow.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at
this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and
General Commission Agent under the Style
or Firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.
JOHN ODELL.
Fochow, April 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
EMIL MAINTZ and Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY
in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and
Mr. FREDERIC O. ADAMS and Mr. LEONARD
KAHN are this day admitted as Partners.
J. REISS & Co.
China and Japan, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port
as a General Storekeeper and Commis-
sion Agent.
JAMES EDWARDS.
80, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
HOBBSON & Co.,
PUBLIC AGENTS, SHIPPING
AND GENERAL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Kobe, Hogo, Japan.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
A. D. MICHOLL in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
W. C. VAN COORDT in our firm ceased
on the 1st January, 1868.
ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a General
Commission Merchant under the
style or firm of VAN COORDT & Co.
(Sd)
W. C. VAN COORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 29, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
ELDERED HALTON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PEN-
DER DUNSMAN was admitted a Partner
on the 1st July.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 14, Shelley Street,
adjoining the Club Lusitana. Rent
moderate.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 8, 1868.

TO LET.
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road,
Stanley Street, and at present occu-
pied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole of the Second Floor now
occupied by the Under-
signed, at Peddar's Wharf, comprising Dining
Room and Pantry and fifteen Bed Rooms.
Also,
One half of the First Floor suitable for
Offices.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding
a good view of the Harbour from the
North side. The House contains eight good
Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front
and back, Kitchens, Servant's Rooms and
Godowns on ground Floor.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, sit-
uated on the Rise of THE HILL,
Westward, and an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace,
Spring Gardens, with or without Go-
downs, rent moderate.
Apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing
four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent,
\$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at
present occupied by Mr. M. R. MASSON.
Occupation can be had in a few weeks.
Application can be made to Mr. MASSON at
the Albany.
Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO Fine Houses marked C & D in Hol-
lywood Road, Hongkong, facing the
Hotel d'Europe, and commanding a full
view of the Harbour. Also two fine Houses
on the Praya Grande, Macao.
Immediate possession.
Apply to
Messrs. A. A. de NELLO & Co.,
Macao.
or to
Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.,
Hongkong.
Macao, April 18, 1868.

TO LET.
(Furnished).
A Nifty ROOM in the best part of
Wyndham Street.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 53, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

STORAGE.
AN be had in First Class remote Go-
downs at Wandai, on very moderate
Terms.
For particulars, apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs. LARSEN & Co.'s Office,
Stanley Street.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
above the Offices of the Under-
signed, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by
Messrs. C. Hook & Co. Possession can be
taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO BE LET.
OR TO BE SOLD.
HOSE 3 Substantially-built HOUSES,
in Tai-ping-shan Street, Nos. 16, 18,
and 20, at the head of West Street.
These HOUSES were entirely re-built in
1866 and are close to the New Gambling
House in No. 160 Hollywood Road. The
same command a view over the entire har-
bour.
The Lot is registered in the Land Office
as Island Lot 241 A, containing 1,340 square
feet, and the Annual Crown Ground Rent is
\$2 2s.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
or to H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
Hongkong, April 11, 1868.

TO BE LET.
ON A LEASE.
ALL that Large Plot of GROUND at
West Point, near the Sailor's Home
and enclosed by a substantial brick wall,
known as the Island Marine Lot and re-
gistered in the Land Office as Marine Lot
No. 109. Measuring on the Praya and the
South side, each 170 feet, and on the East
and West sides, each 250 feet; containing
42,500 square feet.
This plot of Ground facing the Praya is
admirably adapted for a Coal or Timber
Yard, or for a Ship Building or Manufac-
turing Establishment.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
or to H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
Hongkong, April 11, 1868.

TO LET.
A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS
of the Latest Patterns.
French Printed CAMBRICS.
Black GLACES, Plain and Fancy
Silk GAUZES.
Grenadines and other New Fabrics
Embroidered, Printed and Made-up
SKIRTS.
GRINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES
and LACES of all descriptions.
Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.
Flowers, FEATHERS, &c.
Ladies' and Children's UNDER-
CLOTHING.
Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY.
Lisle and Silk GLOVES, &c.
Lace and Muslin CURTAINS.
Hongkong, April 27, 1868.

TO LET.
N. O. 3, PECHILI TERRACE,
Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at
the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen
Streets, and at present in the occupation of
Messrs. ELMERHART & SARGENT.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.
LIGHTERAGE and STORAGE.
THE Under-
signed will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gran-
ite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

New Advertisements.

CONSIGNEES of WEMYSS CASTLE
of
B. (in diamond), 1/34, 84 casks DEER,
shipped by J. J. STONZ & Co., are hereby
informed that the same have been landed
and stored at their risk and expense.
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 19th May, 1868, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central,—
An Invoice of Cutlery, comprising Pen
and Pocket Knives, Daggers, Scissors,
etc., etc., 200 dozen Eau de Cologne and
Lavender Water, 2 cases Assorted Toilet
Fumery, 4 cases Assorted Toilet Soaps,
10 cases Assorted Confectionery, 20 cases
Carbines and Rifles, 2,000 tins 3 F Gun-
powder, 300 dozen Woman's Stockings,
5 pieces Black Merino, 20 pieces Light
Spring Flannels, 10 cases California But-
ter in tins, 15 cases Prime Dutch Cheese,
3 cases English Cheese, 10 cases 3 pints
Champagne, 40 cases Pale Ale, 120 doz.
Claret, 30 cases Ginger Brandy, 30 casks
quarts Porter, 25 pieces Black Orleans,
20 pieces White Linen, 10 Fairbank's
Scales (assorted sizes), 40 drums Boiled
Linsed Oil, 25 cases quarts Champagne,
60 cases Schiedam Gin (large bottles), 25
Pocket Revolvers and Ammunition, 500
mille Percussion Caps; and other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 19th May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
at Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.'s Godowns,
For account of whom it may concern,
Ex "WEMYSS CASTLE,"
M & C \$223/238, Two bales Habit Cloth,
64/66 inches, each containing 10 pieces.
More or less damaged by sea water.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

CONSUL DE FRANCE.
LES 4 et 5 Juin prochain, il sera procédé
à Saigon, pour le compte de la Marine
Impériale, à l'adjudication de la fourniture
de—De trois millions de kilogrammes
environ, de charbon de terre d'Australie en
roches.
2o.—De différents articles de matériel
naval, matières grasses, torres, quincaillerie
&c.
Hongkong, 2 Mai 1868.
Le Consul de France,
HENRY DU CHESNE.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
INVITE inspection of their New and well
assorted summer Stock of
Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS.
Naval and Military CLOTHS.
Light Mixt and Fancy TWEEDS.
Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS.
Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c.
Quilting and Marseilla VESTINGS.
The Tailoring Department under
the management of first class Eng-
lish Cutters.
TIES and SCARFS in great variety.
The new shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS.
Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
PAJAMAS.
Gauze, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS.
HOSIERY of all kinds.
Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in
Various Shapes.
A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS
of the Latest Patterns.
French Printed CAMBRICS.
Black GLACES, Plain and Fancy
Silk GAUZES.
Grenadines and other New Fabrics
Embroidered, Printed and Made-up
SKIRTS.
GRINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES
and LACES of all descriptions.
Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.
Flowers, FEATHERS, &c.
Ladies' and Children's UNDER-
CLOTHING.
Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY.
Lisle and Silk GLOVES, &c.
Lace and Muslin CURTAINS.
Hongkong, April 27, 1868.

CONSUL NOTIFICATION.
Barrister CONSULS,
CANTON, 8th April, 1868.
HE Under-
signed has been instructed by
Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her
Majesty's Minister in China, &c., &c., to
obtain the views of those interested in the
trade of Canton regarding the establish-
ment of a Bonded Warehouse, and would
feel obliged by any information on the
subject they will favour him with either
separately or collectively.
D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

TO LET.
AN OFFICE with Godown and Cum-
pradore's Room.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close—
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CAL-
CUTTA.
Per "REIVER," on Thursday next, the
21st instant, at 3 p.m.
For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.—
Per "DAYSPRING," on Monday, the
18th instant, at 4 p.m.
For SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per "REYNARD," on Saturday, the
23rd instant.

For MANILA.—
Per H. C. M. steamer "D. ANTONIO
ESANO," at 7.30 a.m., To mor-
row, the 17th instant.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CAL-
CUTTA.
Per "ARRATON APCAR," on Thurs-
day next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per "IDEN," on Monday next, the
18th instant, at 11 a.m.
For MANILA.—
Per "SAN LORENZO," on Monday
next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per "YASO," on Sunday next, the
17th instant, at 9 a.m.

MAILS BY THE "BENARES."
The Contract Packet "BENARES" will
be despatched with the usual Mails for
Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 20th
May, at 7 a.m., and the Post Office
will be open for the reception of Ordina-
ry Letters, Letters for Registration,
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 p.m.
on the 28th inst. Letters, &c. may be
posted in the night box from 9 p.m. on
the 28th inst. until 5 a.m. on the fol-
lowing morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 a.m. on
the 29th May will be chargeable in
addition to the usual postage, with a
Late Fee of 18 cents.
The latest time for posting Letters at this
Office is 6 a.m. for Newspapers,
Books, or Patterns 5 a.m. on the 29th
May.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) ad-
dressed to the United Kingdom via
Marseilles or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet from 6.30
to 6.40 a.m., on payment of a late fee
of 48 cents each, in addition to the
postage, after which no Letters can be
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence
of Box Holders will be received at the
window set apart for the purpose, on
the East Side of the building.
All correspondence for places to which pre-
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to
the United Kingdom will be sent on,
changed with a fine of One Shilling in
addition to the postage.
Letters posted after 5 a.m. on the 29th May
will not be forwarded unless the Late
Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.
Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped
addressed to places to which they can-
not be forwarded unpaid, will be open-
ed and returned to the writers as early
as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
9 p.m. on the 28th inst., will be return-
ed until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corres-
pondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-
ing the late fee should be placed on the
lower left-hand corner.
All transactions in fractional parts of a Dol-
lar will be conducted in the Coins pre-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Proclamation of the 2nd January,
1864, and no other Coins, but those
therein specified will either be received
or given in change as fractional parts
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made
in the current Dollars of the Colony or
Bank Notes.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per "Reiver," on Thursday next, the 21st in-
stant, at 4 p.m.
For Melbourne and Sydney.—Per "Day-
spring," on Monday, the 18th instant.
For San Francisco.—Per "Reynard," on
Saturday, the 23rd instant.
For Manila.—Per H. C. M. steamer "D.
Antonio Esano," at 8 a.m., To-morrow, the
17th instant.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 16th May, 1868.
OP10M.—Patna, New, ... 509 1/2
Old, ... 605
Benares, New, ... 685
Malwa, ... 660
COTTON.—BOMBAY, ... 23
CALCUTTA, ... 20 1/2 offered

Exchange.
Bank 6 months' sight, ... 4 1/4
Credits, ... 4 1/4
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 219
"Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 217 1/2
"Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 11 1/2 per c. pre.
Sycee, ... 9.90 per c. pro.
Mexicans, ... 1 per c. pre.
Gold Leaf, ... 24.45 per tail.
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 24
English Sovereigns, ... 4.80
Australian Sovereigns, ... 0
Discount, ... 0

H. & W. pos. dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.
Do. do. New, 6 per cent pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 15 per cent pm.
Do. do. New, 25
Hong Hotel Shares, 32 1/2 per cent dis.
Union Dock Shares, ... 15 per c. dis.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, 16th May, 1868.
Barometer, ... 30.020 3 p.m.
Atmos. Thermometer, ... 80 84
Dry Bulb, ... 75.0 84.0
Wet Bulb, ... 70.0 76.0
Maximum S. Rgr., ... 78.0 84.0
Minimum S. Rgr., ... 76.0 13.0
Max. Sun's Rays, ... 72.0
Minimum on Grass, ... 72.0
Previous Rain on Grass, ... 1.02
24 hours, ... 1.02
Wind, ... S.E. E.
Force, ... 1 3
Cloud, ... 10 3
Fog, ... 5 4
Weather, ... Dull Fine.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

IN HONGKONG.
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11
o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colo-
nial Chaplain. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev.
C. F. Warren.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B.
Morris. Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Even-
ing, 6.30 p.m.
St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—(Ser-
vice in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—
Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo San Yuen.
Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Welling-
ton Street. Very Rev. T. Rainaldi, P. P.
Ap. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass;
6, 2nd Mass; 6.30, Service in English, by
the Rev. T. Borgliuoli; 7, 3rd Mass;
8, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese;
9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 1,
Sermon in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at
5.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 6, Benedic-
tion.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.—Spring
Garden. In the morning, at 7, Mass with
Sermon in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yau.
At the Roman Catholic Refectory,
West Point, Rev. B. Vignone. Service at
7.30 a.m.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
on every Sunday, at half past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

SAILORS' HOME.—Evening Service, at
6 p.m.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.
CHRISTIANBATH SYRAGOUS.—Lyn-
hurst Terrace. Service at 3 p.m. every
Sunday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

ASIATIC PRISONERS.

THE enquiry into the death of Abdool
Khan suggests some reflections upon the
general principles involved in maintain-
ing good discipline with Asiatics. There
is a well known tendency upon the part
of Englishmen to rush into extremes
upon all subjects which arouse a senti-
mental feeling as to the treatment of an
inferior race; and while it is undeniable
that enthusiasm has done much to miti-
gate the sufferings of the oppressed, it be-
comes, if misdirected, a source of extreme
injustice to those who are considered as
the oppressors. With the actual case
under enquiry we have nothing to do.

The accused turnkeys are now in custody,
will probably take their trial for having
caused the death of their prisoner, and a
jury will decide whether they are inno-
cent or guilty of the crime laid to their
charge. In the present stage of the
enquiry we are unable, even if desirous,
to form an opinion on the merits of the
case, nor should we, under any circum-
stances comment upon it, so long as the
result to the accused was a matter of un-
certainty. But the event gives us an
opportunity of referring to the general
system pursued, as regards the coercion
of Asiatic prisoners, quite apart from the
question of whether the deceased met his
death by accident or crime on the part
of his keepers.

It cannot be denied that the difficul-
ties of prison discipline are immensely
increased when the subjects dealt with
come from a race intellectually and phy-
sically far below the similar strata of
European populations. Sad as are the
details, which have been made known,
of the degradation to which the lowest
classes

SUNDAY SERVICES IN HONGKONG.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Morning, 11 Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial.

Church.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. James's Mission Chapel.—(Sermon.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial.

St. John's Cathedral.—Welling. Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. George's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Andrew's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. David's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Peter's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Paul's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. John's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Andrew's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. David's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Peter's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Paul's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. John's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Andrew's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. David's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Peter's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Paul's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. John's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Andrew's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. David's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Peter's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Paul's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. John's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. Andrew's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

St. David's.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Evening, 7 P.M.

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"hope" may be. The latter enforces it, in some cases by a tinge of moral feeling—such as the dread of additional disgrace before companions—but generally by a dread of physical suffering. It is not too much to say that the latter is almost the only lever for working upon the feelings of the Asiatic prisoner, and that only by the infliction of nervous pain. We draw this distinction because many things which cause physical suffering to the European, are matters of indifference to the Asiatic. And more than that it is confidently asserted by many medical men that Asiatics "feel pain less" than, i.e. their nervous system is less sensitive than that of the European; and this brings us to the object we have in view—the measures which may legitimately be resorted to, in order to utilize this dread of pain on the part of Asiatics as a means of discipline. The foregoing remarks seem to us the basis from which any consideration of the question must start. But to follow them out and thence deduce the necessary power which should be vested in the Gaol authorities, and define the limits beyond which that power should not extend would be to trench too nearly upon the considerations which must come before the Jury if the Turnkeys implicated in the case before referred to be committed for trial. As it is we content ourselves with endeavoring to point out the differences which exist between the available agencies in dealing with the two classes of prisoners who occupy the Colonial Gaol. Whatever the result of the present enquiry, we may hope that some general clearly-defined system will be established for the treatment of prisoners without reference to the necessary discretion which must still remain in the hands of the Governor of the Gaol. When the present case has been decided, we shall endeavor to point out the measures which appear to us most suitable to the end in view.

[The above article was written before the evidence adduced at the inquest to-day, came before us. It must therefore be understood not to have any special reference to the facts disclosed.—Ed. C. M.]

LOCAL.

THERE is another letter for "Union" lying at the office of this paper, directed in a female handwriting. We shall be happy to deliver it to the proper applicant, or to his order, provided his orthography is as correct as ever.

PAPERS by the *Adelphi*, from Newcastle, confirm the hopes of Prince Alfred's perfect convalescence. He has been ordered home, but the *Gazette* will, it is said, proceed on her original course.

Our little Chinese contemporary of Canton presents an unusually lively appearance this week, being embellished with woodcuts of artificial arms and legs with a descriptive paragraph. It further records the wounding of Prince Alfred, &c.

A BRITISH clipper-ship is signalled off Green Island with Messrs Gibb, Livingston's flag. We are unable to get her report before going to press.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

(Before Mr. Goudall.)—LARGEY FROM NEW HOTEL.—Mr. R. Scull, storekeeper at the New Hotel, charged two coolies (one of whom is house-cook at the hotel) with larceny of bread, &c. It appears that a system of pilfering has been daily carried on for some time, so much so that a constable is now placed there. Yesterday, the second prisoner was observed coming out of the gate, when the policeman examined him, and found upon him four loaves of bread and a quantity of loaf sugar. House-cook admitted having given the bread to the captured coolie, and pleaded the "old custom" that servants were entitled to everything that was left—fresh bread, and loaf sugar included, as the case might be—in order that they might either consume it or give it to their friends.—The Indian constable deposed to having intercepted the second prisoner with the bread and sugar produced. The first prisoner (house-cook) was also given into his custody.—Second prisoner said that the bread was stolen upon which his Worship advised that gentleman not to make bad worse by telling false tales. He (2nd prisoner) did not think it a very serious offence; he had been only a few days in the hotel.—House-cook pleaded that the second prisoner, his relation, was going by Macao steamer at 2 P.M.; and as the bread and sugar had been left that morning, he thought that he was not telling very wrong by giving it to his relation for tiffin on board the steamer.—Mr. Scull gave the house-cook a very good character, and that the prisoners were brought up more as an example and a warning to others apparently engaged in a system of pilfering.—His Worship therefore said that he was glad that so good a character was given him by the first prisoner; and he did not wish to put a man like him in Gaol, although he always severely punished thefts by domestic servants. He would let him go, and discharge the second prisoner. Had it been a robbery of clothing, or such like, he would have punished the house-cook very severely.

The usual array of nuisance cases were brought forward, this time at the instance of Inspector Livingston. One was for putting shavings in the gutter by an all-glass carpenter in Stanley Street; but the alleged carpenter stated that he was no carpenter. The Inspector said that there were carpenters working in the place, at all events. His Worship said that the Inspector should be more careful; he did dispose of those cases in a somewhat "rough and ready" manner; but he must get more careful statements. Adjourned for further enquiry.

One servant (Chinese) in the employ of Mr. Anderson, broker, was charged with having failed to report his employment to the Registrar Office. Mr. Omond advised that Mr. Anderson had fourteen servants, none of whom were registered; he had summoned two of them as an example. Fined \$5.

Eight coolie house keepers were charged, by constable, with having kept coolie houses without registering the same. Five only

appeared, and each one swore that the houses were registered; but this statement, P. O. Hastings disproved most conclusively. Upon which his Worship fined two of the defendants \$10, and the other three \$5 each. This overawing (some of them had most of the time in their house) was the cause of most of the evils of the Colony.

A Sikh constable was summoned by Linn Kwei (an interpreter of the Court) for having thrown stones at him, but as complainant was an officer of the Court, his Worship thought it would be better take the case to Mr. Deane. The Magistrate asked that he seldom would go into cases against the Police, unless they called for severe punishment. Mr. Deane had power to give fourteen days or to impose a heavy fine. The case was referred to Mr. Deane accordingly.

Mr. Breton (for Mr. Caldwell) applied for a re-hearing of the case reported yesterday of robbery of vegetables at Kowloon, on behalf of one of the prisoners named Lai Assam, a sub-contractor at the Admiralty works on the peninsula. Mr. Breton said that he was a man of very good character, was the most respectable of the stone-cutting brethren, and was not at all likely to risk his character and liberty for a few cabbages. Mr. Deane, foreman at Government works at Kowloon, stated that prisoner was very regular at his work, and had some of his leg at present, which prevented him from working. Assam, the head contractor, said he had known Assam for five months, and that he was not able to work owing to a sore. Another head-coolie stated that Assam was at the Government matched during the time that the robbery was committed. The Inspector apprehended Assam in the match, where the latter was sitting down.—Inspector Sleed, who had charged the case, said that he arrested Assam on the ground half-way between the matched and the Police Station. The case was adjourned to half-past ten Wednesday; and the last witness (head-coolie) was ordered to be secured in \$25.

The case of the robbery of \$270 from the 2d Officer of the steamer *Yesso* was resumed to-day; little or no additional evidence, however, was forthcoming, and as the prisoner had been detained a long time in custody, the Magistrate said he would discharge the prisoner, but at the same time would require security for \$250 for three months.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—Lokong 32 was charged with neglect of duty, inasmuch as he allowed a prisoner to escape from the verandah of the Court, whilst doing some cleaning work for the European Usher of the Court. It appeared that he had charged three prisoners, but that he had to go and look after two, while the third escaped. Lokong said he was not at all to blame, and according to the lokong, prisoner was supposed to be under Mr. Saunders' temporary charge when he got away. Mr. Hurd, gaol warden, stated that it was not customary to send turnkeys with prisoners detailed off for cleaning duty. Mr. Saunders said that this was done once a week. He went in to dinner, as he never forgot himself in charge of the prisoners; he did not know that he was responsible for the cleaning of the Court, and had always had prisoners to clean it, and never had an escape before. Witness admitted that he was a constable, but denied that the prisoner, or any one of them, were given into his charge. When he went to dinner, all three were in the verandah.—This was denied by the lokong, who was backed up by the Superintendent of Police, who maintained that the lokong was very consistent.—His Worship observed that Mr. Saunders appeared not to blame, in so far as he did not seem to know that it was his duty as a constable to look after a prisoner, or to get more than one lokong to look after three prisoners. He did not know what regulations might in future be made regarding the cleaning of the Court by prisoners; but he supposed Mr. Deane would see to that. As for the prisoner, he would leave him to Mr. Deane. As Mr. Deane, however, refused to have anything to do with the matter, his Worship ordered the lokong to Gaol for 7 days, but afterwards gave him the option of a fine of \$5.

DEATH IN THE GAOL.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.—The adjourned inquest upon the body of Abdul Khan—who died in Gaol on 13th instant, from the effects, as stated, of a severe beating inflicted by two Gaol turnkeys with a stick, whilst he was in the afternoon before the Coroner and the Jury (Messrs Wagner, da Silva, & P. Smith). Mr. Toller appeared to watch the case for the turnkeys, Giles and Farr; and the latter were also present.

Mr. Charles Storey deposed that he met, on Wednesday forenoon, a colored man being wheeled in a barrow; the man was moaning much, and his (witness's) impression was that he had received a stroke. Mr. Deane, recalled, said that he was now certain that the man did not walk; he was, at his first examination, under the impression that he did walk. Imagined he heard two strokes on his back or neck, and cried, "Stop, stop." Afterwards heard that Turnkey Curroford gave two strokes on the buttocks of deceased with the rattan provided. Curroford, Badger, and another witness, who were present, came out of his office. By the Coroner (Mr. Deane), the lot was gagged and the punishment was continued, and when it was over and he was cast off from the gun and un-gagged he proved to be a corpse. The surgeon of the ship declared that he had died of disease of the heart; but the ship's company thought otherwise, and reported the facts to the Admiralty, whereupon an order came out from the Admiralty to Lieutenant Washington, who had ordered the punishment, and the master-at-arms, who had inflicted it, should both be tried by court-martial for "manslaughter by gagging." The court was composed of Sir Leopold McAlister, Captain Hamilton, of the *Sphinx*, Captain McRae, of the *Flowerite*, and Captain Bevan, of the *Barraqueta*. After sitting for five days these officers "honorably acquitted" Lieutenant Washington and "acquitted" the master-at-arms; adding, "this decision a recommendation that in future all cases of gagging should be watched by the surgeon of the ship and by a special spy, to prevent any further 'deaths from disease of the heart.' If the ship's company of the *Flowerite* were dissatisfied before the case was investigated and decided upon by a court-martial, we can scarcely suppose that they are less dissatisfied now."

A young and handsome Spanish lady, attacked by cholera at Madrid, made a mark that should the recover, she would make pilgrimages on foot from Rome to Jerusalem, and has just performed the task.

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times in the ribs. Witness could not identify the European who beat deceased, though the turnkeys and other prisoners in charge (five) were paraded before him. He swore that Giles was not the man who struck the deceased. The stick was about the length of a walking-stick. Has seen the deceased in Gaol, as he (witness) was once there. (Mr. Douglas explained that witness had been two or three times in Gaol, and had been dismissed from the Police Force for misconduct. Mr. Deane said that he was convicted not long since for unlawful possession of Police arms and cut-throats.) Giles is not the man who struck deceased.

Mr. Douglas here remarked that Giles, in Mr. Murray's presence, had already admitted having struck deceased.

Chung Koon, a prisoner in Victoria Gaol, now serving a term of six years for robbery, said that deceased was chained to him on Wednesday last at the works. In the morning, deceased seemed sick, and could scarcely walk, and about nine o'clock he got worse. About half-past nine, one of the turnkeys beat him with a rattan; the turnkey's name is Giles. (Identified the cane produced.) Giles struck deceased about twenty or thirty times, because he would not work; and deceased would not get up, although Giles told him to do so. Turnkey did not strike deceased until he refused to get up. Giles then struck deceased four or five times with a rattan. Deceased then struck very hard. Witness brought him back in a wheel-barrow. Deceased was sick; he knew that, because he had not eaten anything for four or five days. All he said was, "No can, no can; I'm sick." Turnkey Badger accompanied witness to Gaol, and helped him in with deceased. Saw no one but deceased after he was brought into the Gaol. Did not see the Indian (last witness) Assam on the ground half-way between the matched and the Police Station. By Mr. Douglas (who wished to be very particular): The rattan cane in the case which Giles used when beating deceased. Deceased gave me the greater portion of four meals on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (breakfast). He was generally very thirsty on the works, and always asking for water.

Turnkey Badger, sworn, said that he was on duty in the gang in which deceased was on duty. From the time that deceased left Gaol till he was brought back, witness did not lose sight of him. Saw Giles beat deceased with a rattan, more than forty strokes—pretty severe, at arm's length and apparently with all his strength. Was not very near. Prisoner "hollered" out during the whole time that he was beaten. Farr did not beat deceased more than ten dozen, but not so severely; that after Giles had beaten him, Farr was beaten because he would not work; could not say that he was sick; he worked all morning until half-past ten. About that time he "gave up," went down on his knees to witness and said he could not and would not work; he asked that if he had a knife he would cut his own throat. Witness said he could work a little longer. Always found that deceased worked smartly until Wednesday last. Giles told him to get up before he struck him; and then beat him. Could not say whether Farr asked deceased to get up. Witness said that Giles told him to take deceased into Gaol, saying "Take him to the Gaol, and report to the Governor, that the man is sick." Deceased was then lifted into the barrow, from which he never moved. Mr. Curroford was the turnkey who when witness reported the case, Curroford took deceased by the arm, and asked him to stand up, and then went to get his cane; he (Curroford) struck deceased twice. Mr. Douglas can out and told him to stop, while he ordered the deceased to Hospital. Deceased then got up, and tried to walk to Hospital, but fell back, and was caught by an European prisoner. Deceased was then taken to Hospital. One Indian passed while they were up the hill, but whether he spoke to Giles or not he could not say. Did not interfere when deceased was beaten, as Giles is his superior Officer. Saw no appearance of sickness after deceased until after he was struck. By Mr. Toller: Deceased had an ordinary straw hat on, and it was a sun-shiny day, sometimes clear, sometimes cloudy. By Coroner: Had any blood on his face? One Indian passed while they were up the hill, but whether he spoke to Giles or not he could not say. Did not interfere when deceased was beaten, as Giles is his superior Officer. Saw no appearance of sickness after deceased until after he was struck. By Mr. Toller: Deceased had an ordinary straw hat on, and it was a sun-shiny day, sometimes clear, sometimes cloudy. By Coroner: Had any blood on his face? One Indian passed while they were up the hill, but whether he spoke to Giles or not he could not say. Did not interfere when deceased was beaten, as Giles is his superior Officer. Saw no appearance of sickness after deceased until after he was struck.

Other evidence was given, which we postpone until our next. The case still proceeding.

INCREASE of knowledge is a victory over ignorance.

What is the highest pitch of the voice? The place where it strikes.

There are various stations in life; but the best desirable by a police station. Mr. Toller's *Service Gazette* gives the details of the late "gagging" case in the navy, and we hope that the First Lord of the Admiralty will be invited to state whether the story as published in our contemporary is truly told. A boy on board Her Majesty's ship *Favourite* was ordered to be tied up to a gun and flogged for some fault which he had committed. His language was most disrespectful, becoming furious, and he was gagged and the punishment was continued, and when it was over and he was cast off from the gun and un-gagged he proved to be a corpse. The surgeon of the ship declared that he had died of disease of the heart; but the ship's company thought otherwise, and reported the facts to the Admiralty, whereupon an order came out from the Admiralty to Lieutenant Washington, who had ordered the punishment, and the master-at-arms, who had inflicted it, should both be tried by court-martial for "manslaughter by gagging." The court was composed of Sir Leopold McAlister, Captain Hamilton, of the *Sphinx*, Captain McRae, of the *Flowerite*, and Captain Bevan, of the *Barraqueta*. After sitting for five days these officers "honorably acquitted" Lieutenant Washington and "acquitted" the master-at-arms; adding, "this decision a recommendation that in future all cases of gagging should be watched by the surgeon of the ship and by a special spy, to prevent any further 'deaths from disease of the heart.' If the ship's company of the *Flowerite* were dissatisfied before the case was investigated and decided upon by a court-martial, we can scarcely suppose that they are less dissatisfied now."

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HAMLET AS A FRENCH OPERA.

No nation under the sun more frequently tries to illustrate the Latin phrase, *Andreas fortiter jure*, than the French. And what a daring venture! For, to extract a French opera from our own *Hamlet*; from that "vestal of a moral poisoning," as M. Taine says, "the most endless analysis through which the human soul is scrutinized and searched in its innermost recesses. Albeit, the audacious feat has been accomplished; Shakespeare's masterpiece has been habited into a French lyrical drama, and successfully too, for the composers received a veritable ovation, on Monday evening, at the close of the first representation of *Hamlet*, *Prince de Danemark*, opera in five acts, the words by M. M. Michel Carro and Jules Barbier, the music by M. Ambroise Thomas.

Let us see how the librettists and the maestro have interpreted "The applause, delight, the wonder of our stage." M. Carro and Barbier have borrowed from *Hamlet* its most pathetic situations and best pages, and arranged them in five acts. In the first we have the exposition of the love of the young Prince for Ophelia, who returns it most obligingly, and the apparition of the Ghost of Hamlet's father on the platform before the castle at Elsinore; in the second, there is the play of "the murder of Gonzago;" the moving scene between the mother and the son, and Hamlet rebuking Ophelia and advising her to become a nun, make the third act; in the fifth there is the scene with the gravediggers, the king taking the crown, and the curtain falls to be raised again at the next performance.

You perceive that *Hamlet* has been unmercifully curtailed to fit the operatic exigencies, to argue with *do* and *fa* on the immortality of the soul, to pierce with a full ball the mysteries of eternity. But if such a curtailment may be explained to certain extent, not so the travesty of a main part of the plot. For instance, the librettists have made a traitor of Polonius, who is but a buffoon. Possibly to legitimate Hamlet's vengeance, and to give a hero a hero's revenge, the great music of the season, will certainly be the most precious gem of Thomas's artistic crown.

The overture, or rather the introduction, is short. It begins with mystery, it ends with power. It sets in deep relief the excellence of the composer in the working of orchestration. The chorus of officers, which heralds the first act, is "Nargue de la mort!" is remarkably simple. Hamlet makes his entry to the scene of the violoncello, and murmurs, "O femme, tu pappelles l'insouciance et la fragilité!" then comes the duo with Ophelia—"Doute de la lumière," deliciously sweet, though greatly contrasting with the *bravura* of most operas. Well, that subdued style is in unison with the nature of *Hamlet*. His northern love could not have been such a duo as in the *Africaine*. Witness, what is one to expect from a hero who is about to declare that "his soul is of marble." The *Pygmalion* are to be found but in mythology. The cavatina of Laertes on his departure for abroad—"Pour mon pays en service fidèle"—has been received with enthusiasm. However, this *Duo* chevalier has too much of the Beau Dunois, *Farouque* and *Syrie*. The finale of the picture is a joyous chorus of courtiers, shamelessly sitting at the coronation banquet. The merry burlesque is dramatically stopped by the announcement of the purport of the Ghost. A fantastical symphony precedes the apparition of the specter on the platform. As to the scene between Hamlet and his father's Ghost, it is interpreted with great skill, though the recitative has too much of its own way at the expense of melody, though the ghost (*baso*) did blow as through the trumpet of the Last Judgment.

Ophelia begins the second act with a *fugitive*, ravishingly sung and rapturously applauded. The *arioso* of the Queen does not produce the same effect; but the chorus of the players—"Princes sans pitié!" is full of humor, originality, and entrain. The *Bacchante* song of Hamlet, who tries to shake off his gloom and thoughts, "O vin, dis-moi ta tristesse," is full of humor. There is a change of scenery, and the action now goes on in a magnificent palace, where the "murder of Gonzago" is acted, and Hamlet breaks out in his terrible reproaches to the recitative singing harmonizing with the melody of the orchestra; singer and instrument are completely blended. The finale ends with a magnificent *grand air*, and then, without previous warning, disclose a *maestro's* hand always sure of itself.

Hamlet begins the third act with the fine monologue—"Etre en ce pas te, c'est mystère." Here was a difficult problem to solve, and that solution was surrounded with reefs. Critics thought and said that it was as well to put in music a problem of Spinoza. To sing "to be, or not to be," seemed simply absurd, yet the consummate artist, M. Carro, has solved the problem, and the style of that recitative vividly recalled the *Don Carlos* of Verdi, and the *Callot* of Gounod. Albeit, it threw over the whole act a chill that was not dissipated by the air of the King, who prays when Hamlet sings the "damned Dane." That scene, so moving in Shakespeare, is painfully abortive in the opera. The fine trio "Allez dans un cloître, allez Ophélie!" did not even suffice to break the ice. As to the grand duo between the son and the father, one might say it is the great effects of a capital situation is susceptible of; it was merely a scene of tragedy most correctly noted. However, the plaudits were as eager as numerous. But the real success began only with the scene of Ophelia, who fills up the fourth act. The village fête, which diversifies with so much *dépayssé* the dark and terrible colour of the action, is a happy idea, and the spectators never forget the scene, at giving the *Chantre* a *fact* of Mlle. Florent, joyously cadencing a polka-mazurka rhythm of much distinction. Ophelia suddenly appears, Ophelia already mad, her head fantastically dressed with wild flowers, and in that poetical and bizarre attire Paul

Delacroix has so gracefully painted. In that act, everything is the theme of the song—spring, joy, and the madness of an unfortunate love—of a gracious and poetical delirium. Ophelia's hand strews flowers, enchanting notes spring from her throat in spring. Her madness seems to be a sub-volte spring. She first sings a most sweet and melodious air, "A voi tous, mes amis, permettez-moi de vous dire." Then, surprised by an importunate and doleful remembrance, she recites this ballad, impressed with ineffable melancholy, "Pâle et blonde, dort sous l'eau." At last, attracted almost mechanically by the marks of sympathy of the dancers, she is led to imitate for a moment their postures, and sings this waltz, which was hailed by peals of frantic applause, "Partagez mes fleurs." Meanwhile, day is waning, the villagers go away, Ophelia draws near the bank of the river to gather flowers. She is seen gradually sinking, and finally disappears under the reeds. A few minutes after one distinguishes her body floating on the water; her arms slightly raised up, and flowers still dropping from her hands, while the chorus of the villagers returning home is heard in the distance.

The inspiration has not abandoned the *maestro* during the fifth act. The song of the gravediggers is highly characteristic. Then Hamlet sings a romance in the most moving style. The chorus at Ophelia's burial is full of melancholy sonorities and majesty. Lastly, Hamlet sur-excited by his fatal passion, who again appears, kills the King, takes the crown, and the curtain falls to be raised again at the next performance.

Our perception that *Hamlet* has been unmercifully curtailed to fit the operatic exigencies, to argue with *do* and *fa* on the immortality of the soul, to pierce with a full ball the mysteries of eternity. But if such a curtailment may be explained to certain extent, not so the travesty of a main part of the plot. For instance, the librettists have made a traitor of Polonius, who is but a buffoon. Possibly to legitimate Hamlet's vengeance, and to give a hero a hero's revenge, the great music of the season, will certainly be the most precious gem of Thomas's artistic crown.

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The *Bacchante* song of Hamlet, who tries to shake off his gloom and thoughts, "O vin, dis-moi ta tristesse," is full of humor. There is a change of scenery, and the action now goes on in a magnificent palace, where the "murder of Gonzago" is acted, and Hamlet breaks out in his terrible reproaches to the recitative singing harmonizing with the

DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRID INQUISITION.

Some years ago, at a temperance meeting in the South, there arose a tall, erect, and vigorous speaker, with the glow of health in his face. He said: "You see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse-flesh with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistered in the scorching sand, with eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled with dust, and with thirst so tormenting that I tore open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask, how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that, next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigour, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life."

I at once perceived the name of the speaker, and learned that it was Colonel Lehmann, of whose lectures on the Life and Character of Napoleon I had read accounts. I felt a desire to become further acquainted with his strange history. And a slight accident which he met with the very next day, caused him to become my patient, and so afforded me the desired opportunity. So soon as I relieved the pain which he bore, he entered freely into a conversation from which I gathered the following facts:

He had formerly been an officer under Napoleon, but had become a minister of the Lutheran Church. He remembered all the scenes of Bonaparte's times, and described them with wonderful interest. He was indeed a remarkable man; for, although past three score and ten, he retained the erect posture, and firm step, and activity of an officer of fifty. His skin had all the softness and delicacy of middle life, while the vigor of his gigantic frame, the quickness of his eye, and the power of his voice, all indicated that it would have been no difficult thing for him, had circumstances rendered it necessary, to resume his place upon the war-horse, and again lead forth his troops to the deadly combat. His lectures I had heard represented as intensely interesting. Such I can well conceive that they were, for, bestowing a memory of remarkable tenacity, and an unusually ready utterance, he had means, such as perhaps no other living man, certainly none in this country possessed, of knowing the men and things whereof he spoke. His acquaintance with Bonaparte commenced on his first entering the army, when he found himself a private soldier under the distinguished man as his captain. For twenty-three years he served with him in various campaigns, which rendered the most intimate relations necessary, and it was only when Napoleon was confined to the Island of Elba that Colonel Lehmann retired from the service.

I have touched on the life of this remarkable man for the purpose of introducing to the reader a narrative, which he was kind enough to furnish me, of the destruction of the Spanish Inquisition, near Madrid, in which transaction he was the chief agent.

"In the year 1808," said Colonel Lehmann, "being then at Madrid, my attention was directed to the Inquisition, in the neighbourhood of the city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution, whenever his victorious troops should extend their arms to its vicinity. I reminded Marshal Soult, then governor of Madrid, of this decree, and he directed me to proceed to destroy it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th Polish Lancers, was stationed for such a service, but that if he would give me two additional regiments, I would undertake the work. He accordingly gave me the two, required regiments, one of which, the 11th, was under the command of Colonel De Lile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the gospel. He is pastor of one of the Evangelical churches in Marseilles, France.

"With these troops I proceeded forthwith to the Inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. It was surrounded by a wall of great strength, and defended by about 400 soldiers. When we arrived at the wall, I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the inquisitors to surrender to the imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition.

"The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation, for a few moments, with some one within, and then shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the wall.

"It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls were covered with the soldiers of the holy office. There was also a breastwork upon the wall, behind which they kept, except as they partially exposed themselves in order to discharge their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought on the ground, to be used as battering-rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, regardless of the deadly fire which was poured upon them. Presently the walls began to tremble, and finally a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident full of interest. The Inquisitor-General, followed by the confessors, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way to the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces and their arms crossed over their breasts, and their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had but just learned what was going on! They addressed themselves, in the language of rebuke, to their own soldiers, saying, 'Why do you fight our friends, the French?'

"Their intention, apparently was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping that, if they could produce to our minds a belief that they were friendly, they would have a better opportunity, amidst the confusion and plunder, to escape.

"But their artifice was too shallow to succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine the prison-house. We passed through room after room. We found altars and crucifixes and wax candles in abundance, but could discover no evi-

dence of cruelty having been practiced there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. There was magnificence and splendour on every hand. The architectural proportions were perfect. The ceiling and marble floors were highly polished and of exquisite design. There was everything to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture, of which we had been told, and those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive?

"We searched in vain. The holy Father assured us that they had been belied—that we had seen all; and I prepared to give up the search, convinced that this Inquisition was an exception to the general rule.

"But Colonel De Lile was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me: 'Colonel, you are commander-to-day, and as you say so it must be; but if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined more closely. Let some water be brought in and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than elsewhere.'

"I replied to him: 'Do as you please, Colonel; and he ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble are large and beautifully polished and well adjusted. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the marble to see if water passed through. Presently Colonel De Lile exclaimed that he had found it! By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through freely, indicating an opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery, the officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and pry up the slab. Others, with the butts of their muskets, commenced striking the slab with all their might, to break it, while the priests reconnoitred against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house.

"While thus engaged, a soldier, who was hammering with the butt of his musket, struck a spring, and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale; and as Belshazzar, when the hand writing appeared on the wall, so did these men of Belial quake in every bone, joint, and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab, and saw a staircase leading down to a candlelit one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that might explore the regions beneath. As I was doing this I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very dejected and holy look, said: 'My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hand; it is holy.'

"Well, well, I said, I want something that is holy, to see if it will not shed light on inquiry; I will bear the responsibility! 'I took the candle and proceeded down the staircase. I now discovered why the water revealed to us this passage. Under the trap door, which could not be rendered close; hence the success of Colonel De Lile's experiment.

"As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block, with a chain fastened to it. On this block had been accustomed to place the accused. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on either side were seats, less elevated, for the priests, when engaged in the solemn business of the Holy Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and here, what a sight met our eyes! How has the benign religion of Jesus been abused and slandered by its professed friends!

"These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined, year after year, till death released them from their sufferings. Their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms unfit for others to occupy. To prevent this practice being offensive to those who occupied the Inquisition, there were flues or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from those decaying bodies.

"In these cells we found the remains of some who had paid the debt of nature. Some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while of others nothing remained but their bones still chained to the floor of the dungeon! In others the sound living sufferers of every age and of both sexes, from the young man and maiden to those of three score and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world.

"Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasing these captives from their chains. They stripped themselves of a part of their own clothing in order to cover these wretched bodies, and were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of day. But aware of the danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and their being brought gradually to the light, as they could bear it.

"When we had examined the cells, and opened the doors of those who yet survived, we proceeded to explore another room on the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers subsided any longer to be restrained. They declared that every inquisitor, monk, and soldier of the establishment deserved to be put to the torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. Accordingly, they commenced at once the work of torture upon the inquisitors. I remained till I saw four different kinds of torture applied to them, and then retired from the awful scene which ended not so long as one remained upon whom they could wreak revenge.

"As soon as the poor sufferers in the cells of the Inquisition could with safety be brought out of their gloom to the light of day, (news having been spread far and near that numbers had been rescued from the Inquisition) all who had been deprived of liberty by the inquisitors, came to inquire if there were among the number. And what a meeting was there! Numerous victims, who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world, and some of them found like a son, and a brother; here a sister and there a brother; but some, alas! could recognize no surviving friends!

"The scene was such as no tongue can describe. When this work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gunpowder. This I placed underneath the edifice and in the walls, and applied the slow match.

There was a joyful shout from thousands of excited beholders, as the walls and massive towers of that proud edifice fell, and smoke and flame, to rise never more in defiance of the attributes of justice and mercy for the Inquisition of Madrid was no more!

A HUGENOT SETTLEMENT.

[FROM SMITH'S HUGENOTS.]

To occupy his spare time—for Fontaine was a man of an intensely active temperament, unhappy when unemployed—he took a farm at Beaulieu, situated at the entrance to Bantury Bay, nearly at the extreme south-west of Munster, the very Land's End of Ireland. For the purpose of founding a fishery. The idea occurred to him, as he has since confessed to others, that there were many hungry people on land waiting to be fed, and shoals of fish at sea waiting to be caught, and that it would be a useful enterprise to form a fishing company, and induce the idle people to put to sea and catch the fish, selling to others the surplus beyond what was necessary to feed them. Fontaine succeeded in inducing some of the French merchants settled in London to join him in the venture; and he himself went to reside at Beaulieu, to superintend the operations of the company. Fontaine failed, as a great many other Irish fishing companies have, since failed. The people would rather starve than go to sea, for Celts are by nature averse to salt water; and the consequence was that the company made no progress. Fontaine had even to defend himself against the pillaging of the natives. He then brought some 18 French refugee families to settle in the neighbourhood, having previously taken small farms for them, including Dursley Island; but the Irish gave them no peace nor rest, and they left him before the end of three years. The local court would give Fontaine no redress when any injury was done him. If his property was stolen and he appealed to the court, his complaint was referred to a jury of Papists, who invariably decided against him; whereas, if the natives made any claim upon him, they were sure to recover. Notwithstanding these great discouragements, Fontaine held to his purpose, and determined, if possible, to establish his fishing station. He believed that there would work in his favour, and that it might be possible to educate the people into habits of industry. He was well supported by the Government, who observing his zealous efforts to establish a new branch of industry, and desirous of giving him influence in the neighbourhood, appointed him justice of the peace. In this capacity he was found very useful in keeping down the 'Tories,' and breaking up the connection between them and the French privateers who then frequented the coast. Knowing his liability to attack, Fontaine converted his residence at Beaulieu into a sort of fort, not without cause, as the result proved. In June, 1704, a vessel from the French coast, called the *Leopard*, and proceeded to storm the fort. The same day Fontaine, by the courage and ability of his defence, showed himself a commander of no mean skill. John Madingley, a Scotchman, and Paul Roussier, a French refugee, showed great bravery on the occasion; while Madame Fontaine, who acted as aide-de-camp and surgeon, distinguished herself by her quiet courage. The engagement lasted from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon, when the French decamped without success. Three killed and seven wounded, spreading alarm to a very wholesome fear of Fontaine and his fort. When the refugees' gallant exploit was reported to the Government, he was rewarded by a pension of five shillings a day for beating off the privateer, and supplied with five guns which he was authorized to mount on his battery. Fontaine was not allowed to hold his post unmolested, as he was at the remotest corner of Ireland, far from any town, and surrounded by a hostile population, in league with his enemy, whose ships were constantly hovering about the coast. In the year following the above engagement, while Fontaine himself was absent in London, a French ship entered Bantury Bay and cautiously approached Beaulieu. Fontaine's wife was, however, on the lookout, and detected the foreigner. She and the guns loaded, and one of them fired off to show the little Frenchman that he was not to be trifled with. The Frenchman then vied off and made for Beaulieu, where a party of the crew landed, stole some cattle, which they put on board, and sailed away again. A more serious assault was made on the fort about two years later. A company of soldiers was then quartered at the Half Barrony in the neighbourhood, the captain of which boarded the vessel, and during the temporary absence of Fontaine as well as the captain, a French privateer made his appearance in the bay, and hoisted English colours. The ensign residing in the fort at the time, deceived by the stratagem, went on board, when he was immediately made a prisoner. He was plied with drink and became intoxicated, when he revealed the fact that there was no officer in command of the fort. The French then determined to attack the place at midnight, for which purpose a party of them landed. Fontaine had, however, by this time returned and was on the alert. He hailed the advancing party through a speaking trumpet, and, no answer being returned, he ordered fire to be opened on them. The assailants then divided into six detachments, one of which held the fort, another the house, and the house servants under the direction of Madame Fontaine, protected the house from conflagration. The men within fired from the windows and loopholes, but the smoke was so thick that they could only fire at random. Some of the privateer's men succeeded in making a breach with a crowbar in the wall of the house; but they were saluted with so rapid a fire through the opening that they were forced to retreat. They then advanced and summoned the besieged to surrender, offering fair terms. Fontaine approached the offering for the purpose of parley, when one of the Irish lieutenants took aim and fired at him. This breach made the Fontaines resume the defensive, which they continued for some hours when no help arriving, Fontaine found himself under the necessity of surrendering, conditional upon himself and his two sons, with their two followers, marching out of the house surrounded. No sooner, however, had the house surrendered, than Fontaine, his sons, and their followers were at once made prisoners, and the dwelling was given up to plunder. Fontaine protested against this violation of the treaty, but it was of no use. The leader of the French party said to him, 'Your name has become so notorious among the privateers of St. Malo that I dare not return to the vessel without you. The captain's order was peremptory to bring you on board dead or alive.' Fontaine and his sons were accordingly taken on board as prisoners; and when he appeared on deck the crew set up a shout of 'Vive le Roi.' On this, Fontaine called out to them, 'Gentlemen, how long is it since victories have become so rare in France that you need to make a great triumph of such an affair as this? A glorious feat indeed! Eighty men, accustomed to war have succeeded in compelling one poor priest, four cowards and five children to surrender upon terms?' Fontaine again expostulated with the captain, and informed him that, being held a prisoner in breach of treaty under which he had surrendered, he must be prepared for the retaliation of the English Government upon French prisoners of war. The captain would not, however, give up Fontaine without a ransom, and demanded £100. Madame Fontaine contrived to borrow £30, and sent it to the captain, with a promise of the remainder; but the captain could not wait, and he liberated Fontaine, but carried off his son Pierre to St. Malo, as a hostage for the payment of the balance. When the news of this attack of the fort at Beaulieu reached the English Government, and they were informed of the violation of the conditions under which Fontaine had surrendered, they ordered the French officers at Kinsale and Plymouth to be put in irons until Fontaine's son was sent back. This produced an immediate effect. In the course of a few months Pierre Fontaine was set at liberty and returned to his parents, and the balance of the ransom was never claimed. The commander of the forces in Ireland made Fontaine an immediate grant of £100, to relieve him in the destitute state to which he had been reduced by the plunder of his dwelling; the county of Cork afterwards paid him £800 as damages, on its being proved that Irishmen had been principally concerned in the attack and robbery; and Rubens's two sons were awarded the position and rights of half-pay officers, while his own pension was continued. The fort at Beaulieu, having been completely desolated, was abandoned; and Fontaine, with the grant made him by the county, left the lawless neighbourhood which he had so long laboured to improve and to defend, and proceeded to Dublin, where he settled for the remainder of his life as a teacher of languages, mathematics, and fortification. The school proved highly successful, and he ended his days in peace. His noble wife died in 1721, and he himself followed her shortly after, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY has been going the round of the papers so good that we suspect it cannot be new, most good stories being old stories. A couple presented themselves at church to be married. The clergyman, presiding that the bridegroom was drunk, refused to perform the ceremony, and after administering a reprimand to him, told the bride to return with him the next day. The couple did return the next day, when the bridegroom appeared to be even more drunk than he had been the day before. The clergyman then addressed the bride, and asked her how she could think of uniting herself to such a confirmed sot. The girl replied with touching sobriety, 'Will you not be confirmed sot, sir; but which the sober he does not want to marry me, I cannot help bringing him here drunk if I am to marry him at all.'

The Mayor of Newport, in Monmouthshire, instigated by the French vice-consul in that city, has been enquiring Mr. Pictet in his anxiety to maintain the Imperial prestige in Wales. Mr. Howard Paul, the mayor, being about to give a series of representations in Newport, advertised himself by lamplight and candles, in which he was represented in the character of Napoleon III. The likeness not appearing to the French vice-consul to be flattering to the Emperor, that functionary applied to the mayor, who directed the head of the police to cause all the alleged libels on the Imperial physiognomy to be torn down or covered. But Mr. Howard Paul explained that the obnoxious woodcut was copied from the likeness of the Emperor which he had sold in the streets of Paris, and objected that the most decided caricatures of his Majesty in *Punch* are sold at every book-stall in the United Kingdom. The result of the mayor's indiscretion was that Newport was more extensively placarded than ever, not only with caricatures of the French Emperor, but with squibs ridiculing the mayor and his subordinates; and it is probable that in future his worship will take good care not to interfere with Mr. Howard Paul's posters.

A FRENCH misunderstanding has recently arisen between two of the principal corps in the British army on the important question of precedence. The officers of the Life Guards assert that their regiments, embodied at the Restoration, have by antiquity of title alone, to say nothing of their special duties, the right of taking rank of all services; while the Royal Horse Artillery claim the chief place as the mounted representatives of the Ordnance Corps. Some artillerymen have even gone so far as to throw a doubt upon the claim put forward by the Life Guards. The old troops of Life Guards, composed of men of rank and position who performed the brilliant exploits under William III. so glowingly described by Corporal Trim, were, with the Horse Grenadiers, disbanded in 1788, and the present regiments were then established. The old Life Guardsmen are said to have looked down upon the new corps, and to have unanimously refused to accept a service in them, but the private troopers were still held to be gentlemen, and are up to the present day mustered by the title of Mr. We are informed that the matter in dispute was finally referred to the Commander-in-Chief, who, after a careful consideration of the arguments urged on both sides of the question, decided that armed warfare should lead the way. Henceforth, therefore, the Royal Horse Artillery will take precedence of every other corps in the British Army.

A California miner, who has barely realized a living for eleven years, dug out \$16,000 in three days' work recently. In reference to a paragraph copied from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, mentioning that the father of General McClellan, who is to represent the United States Government at the British Court, was a cousin-german to the late Lord Clyde, we have been requested to state that the relationship was considerably nearer. The American General was, we are assured on good authority, himself a full cousin of our late illustrious townsman, the mother of General McClellan having been the sister of John McIlvor the father of Lord Clyde. — *Glasgow Citizen*

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, May 16th, 1868.

At 1400 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

Butcher Meat.

	Paras.	Highest	Lowest
Beef Steak, -	catty	240	200
" Roast, -	"	240	200
" Soup, -	"	140	130
Bullocks' Brains, -	per set	70	55
" Tongue, -	"	400	350
" Heart, -	"	180	160
" Tail, -	each	150	130
" Feet, -	"	70	55
" Tripe (undressed), catty	"	84	77
" Liver, -	"	84	77
Pork, Leg, -	"	210	180
" Chop, -	"	210	180
" Fat for Lard, -	"	150	130
" Fry, -	"	180	170
" Chitlings, -	"	95	80
" Feet, -	"	140	120
" Head, -	"	140	120
" Liver, -	"	150	125
Mutton Leg, -	lb.	420	380
" Chop, -	"	420	380
" Shoulder, -	"	350	280
Mutton Liver, -	"	220	200
" Sucking Pigs, -	"	250	240
" Calves' Head, and Feet, set	"	560	600
" Sheep's Head and Feet, -	"	570	600
" Bacon, English, lb.	"	500	480
" Fuhohau, -	"	350	320
" Hams, Chinese, -	"	510	420
" American, -	"	"	"
" English, -	"	"	"
Kidneys, Bullocks, each	"	60	56
" Pigs, -	"	65	60
" Sheep, -	"	65	60
" Sheep's Heart, -	"	65	60
" Lige Heart, -	"	60	55
" Pork Sausages, -	catty	450	400
" Cattle Meat, -	"	300	280
" Head and Feet set, -	"	410	400

Poultry.

Geese, -	catty	224	190
Ducks, -	"	180	150
" Peas, -	each	250	225
Turkeys, -	catty	700	650
Pheasants, Cock, -	each	1000	900
" Hen, -	"	900	800
Pigeons, -	"	270	240
Quail, -	"	120	100
" Pheasants, -	catty	230	220
Capons, -	"	400	300
Hen Eggs, -	dozen	140	130
Duck Eggs, -	"	150	140
Salt Eggs, -	"	170	160
Dried Ducks, -	each	"	"
" Snipe, -	"	600	550
" Partridges, -	"	1400	1200
" Rabbits, -	"	"	"
" Wild Geese, -	"	720	700
" Sand Hills, -	"	"	"
" Wild Ducks, -	"	"	"
" Hill Snipe, -	"	"	"
" Sparrows, -	per doz.	"	"
" Pigeons, -	each	180	160

Fish.

Live Fish, -	catty	130	120
Eels, -	"	280	240
Oysters, -	"	180	160
Shrimps, -	"	170	160
Crabs, -	"	160	140
Prawns, -	"	224	200
Lobsters, -	catty	200	190
Frogs, -	"	260	250
Small Turtles, -	"	240	200
Large Turtles, -	"	500	400
Large Fresh Fish, -	"	250	230
Small do., -	"	200	160
Macaroni Small, -	"	80	70
Congor Eels Small, -	"	40	30
Salt Fish, -	catty	200	120
Small Fish, -	"	70	60
Fresh Solon, -	"	200	180
Canton Salmon, -	"	150	140
Rock Fish, -	"	250	200
Shark Fish, -	"	160	140
Turbot, -	"	160	140
Gurnet, -	"	160	140
Parrot Fish, -	"	170	160
Snako, -	"	80	70
Fresh Water Fish, -	"	240	200
Snipe Fish, -	"	100	80

Vegetables.

Potatoes, Macao, -	catty	86	86
" Japan, -	"	"	"
" Californian, -	"	"	"
" Sweet, -	"	15	12
" New, -	"	"	"
Yams, -	"	24	20
Cocoa, -	"	22	18
Turnip, Salt, -	"	40	32
Carrots, Salt, -	"	80	70
" Fresh, -	each	8	"
Sylvestre, -	catty	18	10
Indian Corn, -	"	120	100
Young Bamboo shoots, -	"	150	120
Cabbage, Large Macao, each	"	150	120
Cabbage, White Canton, catty	"	16	10
Common, -	"	18	10
French, -	"	8	"
Cauliflower, -	small bun.	8	"
Lettuce, -	"	30	25
Celery, -	"	5	4
Parsley Chinese, -	"	"	"
" English, -	"	"	"
Beans, broad, -	"	150	110
" Long, -	"	140	120
" French, -	"	120	110
" Stringed, -	"	"	"
Trogon Peas, in the Shell, -	"	100	90
Tomatoes, -	"	50	30
Asparagus, -	box	15	12
Chillies, Dried, -	catty	160	150
" Green, -	"	160	140
Garlic, -	"	48	40
Ginger, -	"	40	32
Corry Stuff, -	"	96	90
Pumpkins, -	"	24	20
Large Onions, Bombay, -	"	120	100
Green Onions, -	bundle	32	28
Shallots, -	catty	32	28
Turnips, -	"	32	28
Counters, -	"	32	28
Egg Plant, -	"	32	28
Water Cress, -	bunch	36	30
Mushroom, Dried, -	catty	850	800
Okra, -	"	240	200
English Turnips, -	each	80	70
Radishes, -	catty	50	40
Green Sprouts, -	"	30	20

Fruits.

Mandarin Oranges, -

of the sea and the vast interior. Just to the south of "Travel and Trade," and preceding those in general," in the "Trade Ports of China and Japan," by Messrs Shortridge & Co., of Hongkong. *** The order of description of the various places follows their position on, or from the coast, as well as northward. In each instance the historical, geographical, political, and commercial history, position, means of access, accommodation, trade, foreign residents, public buildings, community, trade and cost of living, climate, nature, associations, industries, and resources, interests, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions and statistics of trade are given, along with a miscellaneous detail of facts and incidents in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the same, they are descriptions of the various places in the given series with a considerable degree of fullness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. *** The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the greatest novelty of the work. It consists of a bibliographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language on China and Japan. Philologists call too a few, for some reasons best known to the compilers, have been excluded.

We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned; and we have sincere pleasure in congratulating the authors and publisher on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

Notes and Queries:

ON
CHINA AND JAPAN.
A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-
COMMUNICATION

Two periodicals (which are likely to be of great service) have also been commenced. One is published at Foochow and is called "The Missionary Recorder," and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called "Notes & Queries." It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Philology, Geography or History. These indications of literary activity are perhaps the most important "sign of the times" which has been our

of the Record, for they are all means to the end of a mutual understanding one of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

(*Poochoo Advertiser*, May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of "Notes and Queries," this publication will be really useful to us, it contains much matter relating to China, which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. Since we have received antiquaries and scientific men establish especially to congratulate themselves on the appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it will form their medium of communication and bring into notice what otherwise might have been unknown and buried in themselves.

Next to the "Notes and Queries" are the "Notes and Queries, Science and Technology" their Gazette, Science and Technology their Recorder, the various divisions of their thought and work in this land ought to be well taken care of; for our part we are glad to see these several issues, both on account of the information and instruction they afford and the index they supply to the mental vigor of the foreign community in this land.

(*Poochoo Missionary Recorder*, April, 1867.)

the two first numbers of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan* have been placed creditably to wish. The magazine is every way creditable to its editors and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

(*Shanghai Recorder*, May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*." In saying that this presents a number equals in interest and importance to predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favour. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so entered, so ill-arranged, so entombed as it were, in a series of works, in different languages, in speaking of point of time, over the last two centuries, "that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired." * * *

As a medium of intercommunication between these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must hail the appearance of "*Notes and Queries*." * * *

We need only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr N. B. Dennis, and is sold at the low price of \$4 per annum; and having said this, we trust that "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at all hands.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.

688 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX. FIFTH EDITION, 1863. Price, \$5.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties with China.

- 1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with Russia.
- 4.—Treaty with Japan.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

- 1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
- 2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
- 3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.
- 4.—Description of Articles of Import.
- 5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

- 1.—Port of Canton.
- 2.—Port of Changhai or Swatow.
- 3.—Port of Kiangshau in Hainan.
- 4.—Port of Amoy.
- 5.—Port of Foochow.
- 6.—Port of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.
- 7.—Port of Ningpo.
- 8.—Port of Shanghai.
- 9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.
- 10.—Port of Tientsin or Chefoo.
- 11.—Port of Tientsin.
- 12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
- 13.—Colony of Hongkong.
- 14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

- 1.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
- 3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
- 4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.
- 5.—American Compact with Lewcheu.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Money, Weights, &c., in China.

- 1.—Chinese Currency.
- 2.—Chinese Numerals.
- 3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
- 4.—Measures of Capacity.
- 5.—Measures of Length.
- 6.—Chinese Land Measures.
- 7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Western Money, Weights, &c.

- 1.—Annamese Money, &c.
- 2.—Port of Saigon.
- 3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.
- 4.—Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
- 5.—Netherlands India.
- 6.—Philippine Islands.
- 7.—Sailing Directions for Panay I.
- 8.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
- 9.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
- 10.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
- 11.—Ceylon.
- 12.—English and French Weights, &c.
- 13.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

- 1.—Comparison of Prices.
- 2.—Relating to Exchanges.
- 3.—Relating to Time.
- 4.—Comparison of Weights.
- 5.—Measurement of Cargo.
- 6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in Dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

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子鎗樣各賣發街路先理忌頓蘭英
會經試驗最利便誠第一之妙
他樣之彈包在鎗內裝者皆合
之而價平用銅包不後潮濕及
面均可使用並有鎗中所用各
開列於後
裝藥所用銅彈子
帥國六响鎗彈子
在鎗中放之小藥引
不怕水濕樣銅帽
打雀鎗沙包
鎗內皮錢及鎗內所用等物俱全

啟館本

啟者今未士列地
德臣公司之生意已
英八月十五號已收
賣與未士列地承受
自是日所有各支收
數目均歸未士列地
管理故特字通知
英八月十五號
未士列地謹啟

白告梳燕

公啟者本公司承辦
燕窩等貨物在星洲
倫敦等處支店均有
英八月十五號
刺士厘公司謹啟

今有大英國三枝
船一隻名沙刺物治
先往城喇喇正埠後
到標地素貴客附貨
搭客請至本公司面
議便妥
英五月七號
刺士厘公司謹啟

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議便妥
英五月七號
刺士厘公司謹啟

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
AMOI	Tok Lee	Hm. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
NAGASAKI	Bob Tail Nag	Br. bk.	G. Homies	
NEWCHANG	Frish	O.G. sr.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	
SHANGHAI	Wardward	Am. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
TAKEU	Enorgie	Br. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
TAMSI	Nunau	Hw. sr.	Malchers & Co	
TIENTSIN	Dauzig	Fr. sr.	Russell & Co	
Do.	Koik	Nor. bg.	Siamson & Co	
OTHER PORTS—				
CALCUTTA, &c.	A. Apear	Br. str.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
HAMBURG	Amoy	Br. bk.	Borneo Company	
LONDON	Udine	Br. sh.	Jardine, M. & Co	
Do.	Belted With	Br. sh.	D. Laprak & Co	
MANILA	Q. of the Sea	Br. bk.	Borneo Company	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Daypring	Br. bk.	Rosario & Co	Early
Do.	Atrevida	Br. bk.	Borneo Company	
NEW YORK	J. Woodburn	Br. bk.	Borneo Company	
PORTLAND	Joanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	
PUGET SOUND	Sarah March	Br. sh.	Russell & Co	
SAIGON	Luomona	Br. bk.	E. Schellhaas & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	J. L. Dimmock	Br. sh.	Russell & Co	Early
Do.	Reynard	Am. sh.	Russell & Co	
Do.	Wm. Chandler	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co	
Do.	Midnight	Am. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SINGAPORE	Paramatta	Br. bk.	Russell & Co	
SUEZ, &c.—Fch. Mails	Sa. Ripple	Fr. str.	Jardine, M. & Co	
Do.	Tigre	Fr. str.	Messageries Imperiales	

* At Whampoa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahamoodie	Fuchau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lewis	Captain Lewis
Lady Haye	"	B. bk.	384	Portridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	To-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	262	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	"	B. bk.	"	"	Dent & Co

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.							
Aden	WC Andrews	Brit. str.	812	May 1688.	8 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Arratoon Apear	WC Smith	Brit. str.	970	May	11 Gibb, Livingston & Co	Calcutta, &c.	
Elfin	W. Shait	O. Chi. str.	200	May	5 Captain		
Ellora	WC Murray	Brit. str.	1379	May	6 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Formosa	WC Hockin	Brit. str.	675	May	14 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Kan Ka Kee	WC Meaton	Amer. str.	313	March	24 A. Heard & Co		
Reiver	W. Bolton	Brit. str.	777	May	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Tigre	WC Boileve	Fch. str.	1700	April	29 Messageries Imperiales	Swatow, &c.	17th, 10 a.m.
Yesso	WC Ashton	Brit. str.	580	April	22 Douglas Laprak & Co		
SAILING VESSELS.							
Amaranth	W. Fabius	N. Ger. bk.	400	May	8 Melchers & Co		
Archer	W. Power	Amer. sh.	908	May	13 A. Heard & Co		
Atrevida	W. Bisset	Brit. bk.	487	April	6 Rosario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March	20 Captain		
Bortha	W. Wagner	Prus. bg.	235	April	29 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Bob Tail Nag	WC Greham	Brit. sch.	170	May	7 George Holmes	Nagasaki	
Calypso	W. Ring	Amer. str.	560	May	15 A. Heard & Co		
Carnarthenshire	W. Hensworth	Brit. sh.	1012	May	1 Holiday, Wise & Co		
Chillingham	W. Dunn	Brit. bk.	462	May	6 Chinese		
Cintra	W. Favacho	Port. bk.	352	May	6 Rosario & Co		
Cutty Sark	W. Moran	Siam. sh.	475	April	28 Chinese		
Daylight	W. Smith	Siam. bk.	350	May	12 Chinese		
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March	19 Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sney	Early
Deerfoot	W. Carlin	Brit. bk.	490	May	1 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Eleanor	WC Ronaldson	Brit. bk.	486	May	1 Douglas Laprak & Co		
Ellen Hood	W. Neil	Amer. sh.	812	May	8 A. Heard & Co		
Enorgie	W. Angles	Fch. bk.	278	May	2 Wm. Pustau & Co	Taku	
Estadotte	W. Caples	Dut. bk.	424	May	5 Borneo Company		
Everest	WC Clarke	Brit. sh.	571	May	11 Gilman & Co		
Flying Cloud	E. Orquhart	Brit. bg.	233	May	1 A. Heard & Co	Saigon	
Frish	K. Tutein	O. Ger. sch.	207	May	9 Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Newchwang	
George Croshaw	EC Alexander	Brit. sh.	670	May	4 Borneo Company		
Henri IV.	W. Monillot	Fch. sh.	750	May	7 Order		
Isaac da Costa	W. Kallio	Dut. bk.	600	May	2 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Java	WC Anderson	Prus. bk.	304	March	31 Arnold Karberg & Co	Portland	Early
Joanne Alice	W. Moutier	Frch. sh.	1209	March	11 Order	San Francisco	Immediate
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenchell	Brit. sh.	1047	March	26 Russell & Co		
Lesmona	W. Steinike	Brem. bk.	300	May	2 E. Schellhaas & Co	Saigon	
Madras	W. Wupper	N. Ger. bk.	299	May	7 Siamson & Co		
Meridian	W. Zetterlund	Siam. sch.	350	May	15 Chinese		
Minerva	W. Carreras	Span. bk.	273	May	7 Remedios & Co		
Natura	W. Steward	Brit. sh.	1194	May	13 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb.	16 Turner & Co		
Nesutan	WC Chebye	Amer. sh.	900	May	14 Russell & Co		
Nunau	WC Hager	Hawa. sch.	150	May	2 Melchers & Co	Tamsui	
Orestes	W. Conception	Siam. bk.	381	May	5 Chinese		
Orpheus	E. Crowell	Amer. sh.	1007	May	5 Russell & Co		
Paramatta	W. Andrews	Brit. bk.	370	April	16 Russell & Co	San Francisco	
Peppita	WC Olibaris	Span. bk.	266	May	7 Remedios & Co		
Peruvian	WC Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	April	14 Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Queen of the Seas	E. Reid	Brit. bk.	442	May	2 Borneo Company	Manila	
Rachael	W. Perth	Brit. bk.	288	May	5 Russell & Co		
Reynard	W. Emory	Amer. sh.	1020	April	17 Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
San Lorenzo	W. Leboama	Span. bg.	220	April	7 Remedios & Co		
Sarah March	E. Morton	Brit. sh.	624	May	3 Russell & Co		
Sea Ripple	W. Pringle	Brit. bk.	183	April	30 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Puget Sound	Early
Stad Assen	W. Buer	Dut. bk.	444	April	28 Order	Singapore	
St. George	W. Peterson	Siam. bk.	319	May	3 Chinese		
Tek Lee	WC Kerr	Hamb. bk.	350	April	30 Wm. Pustau & Co	Amoy	
The Colleen Bawn	W. Allen	Brit. bk.	386	April	4 Arnold Karberg & Co	Hilo	
Undine	E. Scott	Brit. sh.	796	April	20 Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	
Villa de Kivadavia	W. Castilla	Span. bg.	261	April	13 Remedios & Co		
What Cheer	W. Merry	Amer. bk.	334	May	12 Wm. Pustau & Co		
William Chandler	K. Brown	Brit. sh.	700	April	30 Bosman & Co	San Francisco	
Windward	WC Barrett	Amer. sh.	900	May	5 Olyphant & Co	Shanghai	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Amoy	Parkman	Brit. bk.	299	May	15 Borneo Company	Hamburg	
Belted Will	Loeke	Brit. sh.	812	May	11 Douglas Laprak & Co	London	
Danzig	Eldridge	Prus. sch.	289	April	29 Russell & Co	Tientsin	
Gazelle	Green	N. Ger. bg.	106	May	8 Carlovitz & Co		
Jane Woodburn	McDonald	Brit. bk.	229	May	7 Borneo Company	New York	Early
Johanna	Stegmann	N. Ger. bg.	218	May	11 E. Schellhaas & Co		
Koik	Lorange	Nor. bg.	131	May	3 Siamson & Co	Tientsin	
Luna	Meinhard	Dut. bk.	256	May	10 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Midnight	Brook	Amer. sh.	838	May	14 Olyphant & Co		
Providence	Nattini	Ital. sh.	564	April	27 Remedios & Co	San Francisco	
Sultan	Howard	Brit. bk.	399	May	3 Order		

(* At Canton.)

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on May 8.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 12	London	.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Corphens	Ross	Brit. bk.	259	May	2 Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Captain
Elizabeth A. Oliver	McQueen	Brit. bk.	619	May	4 London	.....	Gilman & Co
Forward Ho	Hosack	Brit. sh.	942	April 29	Liverpool	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
George Avery	Jack	Brit. bk.	467	April 28	Cardiff	.....	Order
Gossamer	Thompson	Brit. sh.	734	May	6 London	.....	Blain & Co
Napoleon III	McMillan	Brit. sh.	780	April 6	Sydney	.....	Frazar & Co
Robin Hood	Morgan	Brit. sh.	940	April 28	Cardiff	.....	Order
Tony	Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	410	April 20	Cardiff	.....	Siemssen & Co
Woodbine	Day	Brit. bk.	204	April 24	Newcastle, N.S.W.	.....	Russell & Co